

customs official not to clear consignments of munitions of war to Mexican ports. Secretary Bryan said there seemed to have been some misinterpretation of the original order.

NO ORDERS IN REGARD TO TREATMENT OF ANTILLA

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, acting as Secretary of the Navy in the absence of Secretary Daniels, today said no orders had been given to the American naval commanders on the Mexican coast in regard to the treatment of the steamship Antilla, laden with war supplies for the Constitutionalists, when she appears in Mexican waters.

This was taken as an answer to the question as to whether the American naval commanders would extend protection to the Antilla in the event that some of the Huerta gunboats, which have been informed of the nature of her cargo, should attempt to waylay the ship.

The State Department has taken no action in notification received today through American Consul Canada at Vera Cruz, that the Constitutionalists at Tampico would refuse entry to any vessel whose clearances were not issued by Constitutionalists' consuls. It is believed the question will soon become a practical one, by the appearance at Tampico of an American vessel demanding entrance under clearances issued by Huerta consuls in the United States. If such ships were sailed from home ports before receiving formal notice of this new demand, it is said, the State Department will insist on their right of entry.

Later tonight Mr. Zubaran and his associates interrupted their exchanges by telegraph with General Carranza to hold a long conference with their local counsel and John Lind. It was stated there probably would be no reply to the mediators' note to-night.

AFRAID TO MAKE PROTESTS? IS CHARGE OF HOBSON

Newport News, Va., June 3.—That within three weeks after the seizure of Vera Cruz by the American forces, two subdivisions of arms for Huerta were loaded in Mexico under convoy of foreign warships, and that the United States government "was afraid to protest and afraid to allow the press of the country to say anything about it," was the declaration of Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson in an address delivered here to-night.

Mr. Hobson declared that the German steamer, under the protection of a Japanese warship, had landed a cargo of arms on the Atlantic side, and that a Japanese steamer had landed a cargo on the Pacific side under the convoy of a Japanese warship. Continuing, he said that the United States government officials knew the arms were landed, but were afraid to make a protest and afraid to allow the press to publish the facts.

Congressman Hobson spoke here under the auspices of the Virginia Anti-Slavery League.

SILLIMAN Leaving Home.

Norfolk, Va., June 3.—With Vice-Consul J. P. Silliman and eight American refugees on board, the collier Jason at a late hour tonight left for a few miles below the Virginia Capes. She will arrive in Hampton Roads early tomorrow morning. The United States government "was afraid to protest and afraid to allow the press of the country to say anything about it," was the declaration of Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson in an address delivered here to-night.

ORDERED TO BLOCKADE PORT OF TAMPICO

Mexico City, June 3.—Mexican gunboats have been ordered to blockade the port of Tampico, the War Minister, General Blanquet, announced to-night. This action has been taken to prevent Constitutionalists from receiving a cargo of arms and ammunition believed to be on its way from New Orleans.

CONDITION IN TAMPICO ABSOLUTELY UNHEALTHY

BY JOHN K. WINKLER.

Special Correspondent with the Rebel Forces at Tampico.

Tampico, May 31.—(Delayed in transmission.) The health conditions in this city and in the district immediately surrounding it, are nothing short of atrocious. Many of the Federal dead still lie unburied in the trenches on the outskirts of the town.

There are large piles of refuse in the streets, serving as breeding places for countless numbers of disease-carrying mosquitoes and flies. The streets of Tampico present a startling contrast to those of Vera Cruz, which, under American rule, are kept as clean as a regiment's dish.

Living conditions here cannot result in anything but epidemics. Already traces of smallpox and typhoid have been discovered, and the inhabitants of Tampico have been ordered to wear masks and to avoid the streets. Ravages of an even more blood disease, when one witnesses such conditions and is forced to live among them, one cannot but long for the day when American physicians and American methods of sanitation and education will transform these pest holes into healthful communities.

The Weather

Forecast: Virginia—Partly cloudy and warmer; Thursday; Friday unsettled and warm.

Special Local Data for Yesterday.

12 noon temperature	77
4 P. M. temperature	80
Maximum temperature	80
Minimum temperature	68
Mean temperature	75
Normal temperature	72
Deficiency in temperature	3
Excess in temperature	0
March 1st temperature	150
Accumulated deficiency in temperature since January	169
Deficiency in rainfall since March	2.97
Accumulated deficiency in rainfall since January	2.17

Local Observation S. P. M. Yesterday.

Temperature	75
Humidity	85
Wind—direction	S. by E.
Wind—velocity	8
Weather	Clear

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.

City	Temp.	Wind	Weather
Asheville	68	W. 10	Cloudy
Atlanta	70	W. 10	Cloudy
Boston	60	W. 10	Cloudy
Buffalo	70	W. 10	Cloudy
Chicago	70	W. 10	Cloudy
Charlotte	70	W. 10	Cloudy
Dayton	70	W. 10	Cloudy
Denver	70	W. 10	Cloudy
Indianapolis	70	W. 10	Cloudy
Jacksonville	70	W. 10	Cloudy
Kansas City	70	W. 10	Cloudy
Louisville	70	W. 10	Cloudy
Memphis	70	W. 10	Cloudy
Mobile	70	W. 10	Cloudy
New Orleans	70	W. 10	Cloudy
New York	70	W. 10	Cloudy
Norfolk	70	W. 10	Cloudy
Oklahoma	70	W. 10	Cloudy
Pittsburgh	70	W. 10	Cloudy
Raleigh	70	W. 10	Cloudy
St. Louis	70	W. 10	Cloudy
San Francisco	70	W. 10	Cloudy
Savannah	70	W. 10	Cloudy
Tampa	70	W. 10	Cloudy
Washington	70	W. 10	Cloudy
Wichita	70	W. 10	Cloudy
Wilmington	70	W. 10	Cloudy
Worcester	70	W. 10	Cloudy

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

June 14, 1914.

HIGH TIDE.

Sun rises... 4:51 Morning... 6:09

LOW TIDE.

Sun sets... 7:25 Evening... 6:14

The tall—the short—the stout—the lean—all figures equally well provided for HERE.



There's quite a run in our athletic underwear this week.

Nainsooks, soisette, silk and linen and all the practical fabrics. Nothing so comfortable.

Prices, 50c up.

Union Suits, too—everything ready for inside wear as well as our Two-Piece and Palm Beach Cloth Business Suits, \$8.50 to \$40.

It's our job to have the proper wearables here for you, and we work at it in an experienced manner all the time!

C. H. Derry

HUERTA FAVORS BLANQUET FOR AD INTERIM PRESIDENT

But He Is One of Persons Excluded From Power in Ultimatum of United States.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Mexico City, June 3.—One of the chief objections raised by the Mexican government against the proposals advanced by the peace mediators at Niagara Falls is understood to concern the nomination of an ad interim president of the Republic.

General Huerta's preference in this regard is in favor of General Blanquet, the Minister of War. However, Blanquet is one of the persons whom the United States in its ultimatum of November last, excluded from power in Mexico. The reason for this was that General Blanquet had participated in the coup against Madero.

The appointment of a Minister of Foreign Affairs is being awaited with some concern, as it will show in what sense the question of an ad interim president may be solved. On the vacancy of the Mexican presidential chair, power passes to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The theory of the United States appears to be, that, in the event of an existing presidency is illegal, all appointments derived from it are also illegal.

Hence, the minister appointed by Huerta would have no right to assume the power which should rightly fall to the Federal Minister of Madero—Senor Lascarran.

There is reason to believe that a decisive event in the affairs of the republic will take place within the next five or six days.

Information coming from certain refugees concerning the towns recently occupied by revolutionists show a very different state of affairs. It is the usual story of revenge, political persecution, robbery, requisitioning of property, etc. Several large stores of Monterey are said to have been sacked by the rebels. Four commanders of the Federal forces, including one who was very popular, were hanged in the public square at Saltillo.

News received here indicates that General Carranza is proceeding to Saltillo, where he will establish his capital and form his government.

WRITINGS OF DAVIS FOR USE IN SCHOOLS

Petersburg, Va., June 3.—Acting upon the suggestion of Arthur K. L. Davis, president of the Southern Female College of this city, the local Council of the United Daughters of the Confederacy tonight instituted a movement for the collection of the writings of Jefferson Davis into a volume suitable for use in public schools, as equally valuable with those of Abraham Lincoln in the study of the classics. The volume will be used in the Petersburg schools next year, and an effort will be made to have it introduced in all schools in Virginia at the same time. The addresses of Davis and Lincoln will be placed side by side for purposes of comparison.

TO RECEIVE ROOSEVELT

President Polkore Desires of Showing Every Courtesy to American.

Paris, June 3.—President Polkore is desirous of showing Colonel Theodore Roosevelt every courtesy during his visit to France, and today gave orders to have the special presidential railroad ready for the President at his arrival at Cherbourg.

It is understood that Roosevelt will be received by the President at the Palace of the Elisee on Saturday.

SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS RESENT PATERNAL ATTITUDE

Feel They Are Every Bit as Good as the United States in International Matters.

MONROE DOCTRINE UNPOPULAR

State Department Sees Every Item of Mediation Program to Preserve Ancient Guardianship.

BY SEVERANCE JOHNSON.

Clifton House, Niagara Falls, Ont., June 3.—In mediating with Mexico how can the United States save the Monroe Doctrine?

This overshadowing question took definite form today, when it became known that the State Department is scanning every item of the mediation program to preserve the ancient guardianship responsibilities of this doctrine. Never has it been said in so many words, for the mediators are always courteously diplomatic.

Nevertheless there has been an occasional, inadvertent encroachment of this sentiment.

For the purpose of sounding the mediators I interviewed a man of international repute, who is in intimate touch with the mediation proceedings. He, too, is a Latin-American.

"I believe, if this peace conference is successful, that mediation will take the place of the Monroe Doctrine," he said. "Whenever two nations begin to threaten war, some of their neighbors will step in and seek a way to end hostilities before such a tribunal as this."

"The Monroe Doctrine has become unpleasant to the big and prosperous nations of South America. They feel that they are every bit as good as the United States. They resent the paternal attitude of the Yankees."

"Is not this meeting far better than if the United States waged war with Mexico? Think of the lives lost and property destroyed. And for what? To uphold a doctrine, instituted at the time when these Latin-American countries were still in their swaddling clothes?"

"Do you believe there can be peace in Mexico, if left to itself?" I asked.

"Would not the United States be able to give the Mexicans a sort of police protection, when would insure the establishment of a peaceful government?"

SITUATION IN MEXICO DIFFERENT FROM CUBA

"I do not believe the United States has any right at all in Mexico. The situation is different from that in Cuba, where the Americans went in and supervised the organization of an independent republic. You were fighting Spain then, and you sought reparation from Spain and took the Philippines."

"If you fought Mexico and conquered it, you would expect reparation. You cannot demand reparation without having a foot of Mexican land, but if you don't take something you will reverse history."

"Do the Latin-Americans want mediation because they are afraid of Yankee aggression?"

"A shrug of the shoulders was the only reply."

The mediators would not discuss the subject of mediation, and accordingly it was impossible to learn if Senor Romulo Nao, the Argentine minister, agrees with La Prensa, the leading Argentine newspaper, which says, "We see no reason why the Monroe Doctrine, the slightest cause, a doctrine of common defense, the Monroe Doctrine, should be tolerated, a doctrine dating from the year 1823, and directed against a European policy that no longer exists."

Ambassador Da Gama, of Brazil, head of the mediation board, was hesitating to have the new South American view of the Monroe Doctrine in mind, when he said last night at the Canadian Club dinner:

"We South Americans felt the responsibility of making peace for the United States and Mexico before they settled matters by war."

An example of the extreme caution of the State Department was evidenced by the delay in the last twenty-four hours. Certain items of the peace program were agreed upon, and others were found subjects of controversy at the conference between the mediators and the American plenipotentiaries. Points had already been taken up with Washington, they were resubmitted. The reply giving explicit instructions was not received until late today.

Washington is now fully aware of the pitfalls in the proceedings where precedents might be established which would rob this country of its ancient prestige. As the negotiations proceed, the dangers have been multiplying so that in frequent instances the United States cannot advance or retreat without the greatest degree of circumspection.

MARRIES FIRST HUSBAND.

Mrs. Eaton, Recently Acquainted of Poisoning Admiral Eaton, Weds Again.

Washington, June 3.—Mrs. Jennie M. Eaton, of Boston, widow of Rear Admiral Joseph C. Eaton, and her first husband, Dr. Henry Ainsworth, of Morristown, Ark., were married here today. The ceremony attracted so little attention that nothing was known of the event in Washington until it was announced the couple had gone on their second honeymoon.

Mrs. Eaton was acquitted in Boston last October of the charge of poisoning her second husband. The admiral died at his home in Norwell, Mass., March 7, 1912, under circumstances that excited suspicion and resulted in the widow's arrest and imprisonment.

To Form New Ministry.

Paris, June 3.—President Poincaré today requested Rene Viviani, Minister of Public Instruction, to form a new ministry to replace that headed by Premier Doumergue, which yesterday resigned office.

MAY ATTEMPT TO ENTER MEDIATION CONFERENCE

Carranza Reported to Have Responded Promptly to Note Sent by Envoys.

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 3.—The A. C. C. mediators were informed by several advisers to-night that Carranza will make another effort to enter the peace conference.

The letter of the mediators to Rafael Zubaran, head of the Washington Junta of the Constitutionalists, outlined the conditions upon which the rebels might send envoys here, but they did not expect Carranza would respond so quickly.

In their letter to Zubaran, the peace mediators made it plain that Carranza must grant an armistice, must be willing to discuss the organization of a provisional government, and accede to a general program of internal reforms, which would insure the stability of a permanent government.

On receiving this message from Niagara Falls, the Constitutionalists became unusually busy and within a few hours served notice on the mediators that they would make another appeal on Thursday. This would be a second appeal, the one when Carranza refused to accept the mediation program.

It would define the exact terms on which Carranza asked for a voice in settling Mexico's fate.

There were wild stories to-night that if Carranza continued to defy all mediation proposals, and refused to come in on equal terms with the more humane Huerta, President Wilson would use more than argument to bring him to terms.

As soon as Carranza renews his plea for representation at Niagara Falls, the mediators will be instructed by Washington again to support the rebels' cause for these reasons:

(1) That admission of Carranza into the mediation proceedings, even though Carranza would be forced to accept the rules of the Hague Tribunal, which permits combatants to become parties to mediation.

(2) That some concessions to Carranza are only fair because he is a victor.

(3) That without Carranza the result of mediation can only be temporary, as any provisional government established under the mediators would have to defend itself against Carranza and Villa.

(4) That if Carranza used violence to maintain supremacy against such a provisional government, the United States would be forced to assist the government, and thus itself at war with the Constitutionalists.

JOHN EARLY MAKES PLEA FOR TREATMENT OF LEPERS

(Continued From First Page.)

added the 200 or more American lepers, and that never again can a leper be treated as I have been, tossed about from State to State, a hunted, hated thing.

I contracted this loathsome disease in the service of Uncle Sam in the Philippines. That is the price we pay for bearing the white man's burden in tropical lands and we should not make the poor victim pay a terrible price.

Speaking of his travels, Mr. Early said:

"I left the Port Townsend station on May 11 and boarded a boat from Victoria, B. C., for Seattle. I was accompanied by a leper, and I mingled freely with the passengers. At Port Angeles, I bought a new outfit. While in Victoria, I bought a first-class ticket over the Canadian Pacific to New York. I had Washington in my mind all the while, but I was anxious to visit New York for a few days. Several days were spent in Toronto and Montreal, and I enjoyed the novel trip very much. While en route to Montreal I traveled in company with Mr. Grey, ex-Attorney-General of Canada and his family. And they were very kind to me, not dreaming, of course, who I was."

LIVES AT BEST HOTELS AND GOES TO BALL GAME

"On May 25 I arrived in New York, during my visit there I ate at Dilmont's, lived at the best hotels, and went to the ball game."

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co's, inspected the Waldorf-Astoria and other well known hotels and restaurants, went to several of the leading theatres, and had a fine time seeing the sights. Last Saturday I took in the bull game and saw a double-headed bull between the Giants and Philadelphia teams.

"While in New York I called up L. Bulky, the famous specialist who diagnosed my case several years ago and pronounced me a leprosy. Dr. Bulky has since changed his opinion. He was out of town and I did not see him."

"When I arrived in Washington I took a taxicab and registered at the Shorham as E. J. Weston, of New York. I knew the Washington health authorities were expecting me to return to the capital, but I thought I would look about a bit before notifying them. I wanted to be arrested and detained."

"It was all part of my plan to attract attention to my case and gain the national home idea started. While at the hotel I rode up in his elevator on Monday, touching elbows with a man pointed out to me as Vice-President Marshall. The rest of my story here is known."

Early's wish for a national home will come true, if a bill introduced today in Congress becomes a law. The bill provides for a national home for lepers to be located on some island owned by the United States, and was introduced by Representative Johnson.

An appropriation of \$150,000 is made for the leper home.

Lepers, after experts of the public health service have definitely decided on the nature of the main leper home, to be transported by the government to the home. Rules are to be established by the Public Health Service to prevent those afflicted from coming into contact with other persons.

The Johnson bill was preempted by the Early case.

SENTENCED FOR TWELVE YEARS.

Former Cuban Officials Accused of Killing Chief of National Police.

Havana, June 3.—General Ernesto Anholt, ex-Governor of Havana Province, and General Manuel de Céspedes, a member of the House of Representatives, today were sentenced to twelve years imprisonment for the killing in July, 1913, of General Armando Riva, chief of the national police. Senator Vidal Morales, who was with the others at the time, was convicted of firing a shot in the street and carrying a revolver without a license. He was fined \$1,000. Captain Emilio Canga, whom the defendants accused of attempting to shoot them, was acquitted. There were no disturbances after the verdict was rendered, but machine guns had been placed near the jail and police guards were doubled.

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SUMMER'S APPROACH

suggests stomach troubles, dyspepsia and diarrhea. You should remember that for all summer complaints and as a general tonic there is nothing better than

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

ABSOLUTELY PURE & UNADULTERATED

TRADE MARK

It works as nearly like nature as is possible, so that the digestive organs are strengthened and toned, and in time do their work again naturally. Prescribed by doctors, endorsed by thousands, and recognized as a family medicine everywhere. Should be in every home.